

A NOTABLE SILVER ANNIVERSARY.

With the close of the present year Mr. David C. Cook, of Chicago, will celebrate his first quarter-century as editor and publisher of Sunday-school literature. Starting twenty-five years ago, without reputation or assurance of support, he has become one of the most widely and favorably known publishers in this line. Beginning in 1875 with two small publications, his periodicals have grown in number and favor until there are few schools in this country that do not find it to their interest to use some of his pure and helpful publications, while many in distant lands pay tribute to their merits. The past quarter of a century has witnessed many changes among Sunday-school publishers, and much less time than this has sufficed for some to outlive their usefulness. On the contrary, Mr. Cook is preparing to celebrate the beginning of another quarter-century with additional improvements and new publications. Among these may be mentioned the New Century Sunday School Teacher, Monthly, a large and thoroughly up-to-date magazine for superintendents and teachers, the first issue of which will appear in December. Among the most remarkable of his publications is the Young People's Weekly, which has attained a circulation of nearly a quarter of a million, being a successful attempt to furnish a high grade of religious story reading for boys and girls. To avoid the "goodly-goody" story of the Sunday-school, such as we remember in our childhood days, and furnish something natural, interesting and ennobling, has been its aim, and we are not at all surprised at its popularity.

The restraining influence of the Christian home and the Sunday-school on our growing community of young people, some of us may not appreciate as we should—perhaps because these sometimes fail to restrain. This paper should be a most welcome accessory in this work, and one which all should appreciate. Boys and girls will read, and the story book and paper are their first choice. There seems a plentiful supply of religious papers for older people, but this is the first successful attempt to furnish a non-sectarian religious story paper for young people.

The paper is profusely illustrated, beautifully printed, and contains as much or more reading matter than the most expensive of secular young people's story papers. The price, seventy-five cents per year, should bring it within the reach of every home. Mr. Cook is now making a special effort to give the paper a wider circulation, and all who send seventy-five cents for a year's subscription before Jan. 1st will receive a beautiful premium picture entitled "The Soul's Awakening." It is exactly the same size (13x18 inches) and style as those on sale at art stores for \$1. Orders should be addressed to David C. Cook Publishing Co., 26 Washington St., Chicago.

Probably no man living has done so much to improve and cheapen Sunday-school literature as has Mr. David C. Cook. Through his aid thousands of schools have been encouraged, improved and made self-sustaining. Mr. Cook is yet a comparatively young man, and it does not appear at all improbable that his field of usefulness may extend over yet another quarter-century.

BENEFIT BY COMPARISON.

The Value of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum to the American Manufacturer.

The Philadelphia Commercial museum maintains other displays intended to benefit the American manufacturer by comparison. These exhibits consist of manufactured articles, the product of various countries, with which the American may be called upon to compete in foreign markets, especially in such markets as South America, Africa and the Orient.

In this section are samples of hats, boots and shoes, cloths, and all manner of manufactured articles sold by foreign nations in different markets. "Take print cloths as an illustration. In one group are gathered specimens of the print cloths used in different countries from the Philippines to Mexico, showing the various patterns and textures in favor in each market. To each sample is affixed a card bearing the name of the country where it is manufactured, the country where it is sold, the cost price and the selling price.

With these facts at his command, the American manufacturer can easily figure out whether it is possible for him to make these goods in competition with foreign makers. If he decides that he can, he has the advantage. In going into a new market, of knowing just what competition he must meet, and also what his prospective customers presumably like.—Charles H. Grubb, in *Ainslee's*.

Superiority of American Ships.
American ship-building is encouraged by the failure of the new German steamer Kaiser Friedrich to make her contract speed. She fell two knots short of it, and has been rejected by the company for which she was built. Such mishaps do not baffle American-built steamers.

IT IS A GREAT MISTAKE.

To look for judgment and experience in youth.

To endeavor to mold all dispositions alike.

To look for perfection in our own actions.

To measure the enjoyment of others by our own.

To expect uniformity of opinion in this world.

To believe only what our finite minds can grasp.

To expect to be able to understand everything.

Not to make allowances for the infirmities of others.

To worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied.

Not to alleviate all that needs alleviation as far as lies in our power.

To consider everything impossible that we cannot perform.

To set up our own standard of right and wrong and judge people accordingly.

The last and greatest mistake of all is to live for time alone, when any moment may launch us into eternity.

THEY WILL STAY SETTLED.

The Late Elections Decided Some Political Points for 1900.

The recent elections were the elections of 1900 in miniature. That was why they were watched with such keen and almost feverish interest by statesmen of every degree. The issues of the year met on what was more than a skirmish line, for it was really a test battle and one fought with determination on both sides.

The principal issue was not that of the recent war, for all parties were committed to that war and all parties have claimed without dispute their share in the glory of its wonderful success. The issue was whether or not the results of the war should be accepted, whether it should be operative or inoperative, whether the disclosure should be an episode vanishing as quickly as it was won or a necessary chapter in a continued story and vitally connected with what preceded and what shall follow.

This issue has been given popularly the name of expansion. Whether or not that name is expressive depends upon the understanding of it. There is the expansion of obesity, and there is the expansion of growth. The expansion of the public mind is the one that is earnestly and faithfully an expansion that means permission to America to round out its framework and to wear garments that fit. It is a protest against arrested development.

Every extension of the territory of the United States has been resisted by those of the same class as the anti-expansionists of today. But the resistance has been futile and has never been repeated by the descendants of those who used their brooms to sweep back the tide of progress.

The fiber of the American people is not so flaccid as the timorous souls would have us believe. Those whose ancestors crossed the sea and converted a land from savagery to liberty are not afraid themselves to cross the sea.

The elections say that Americans do not regard it as a crime or a blunder to grow to the stature which their birthright indicates. The question of expansion is settled for 1900. The lands of that clock do not move backward.

Bryan, who does the thinking and talking for the democratic party, decided to present as an issue this fall his old Chicago platform money plank as well as that of expansion. The people made an election bonfire of both planks. The question of honest money, decided in 1896, was not affected by the elections. The people have not changed their minds about it. The same story will be told in 1900. Honesty in financial policy has vindicated itself, as honesty always does, by substantial prosperity. The very enlargement of vision which war has given us tends to a dignity which is not consistent with the cheap money of cheap peoples. The gold standard stood, and it will stand in 1900.

Another thing settled is the unity as well as liberty of the American nation. A most offensive characteristic of the opposition to national expansion is that it is not content with opposing by such arguments as may be presented the efforts of the president to perform his duty in accordance with the action of congress in beginning the war and ratifying the treaty which determined the results of war. Many of those who opposed the national course gave their opposition to the extent of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. This is not only treason, but it is treason. Such treason the people declared shall continue to be odious.

The party which has always opposed American enterprise, in public and in private affairs, opposes the development of industry today. Bryan calls it opposition to trusts; that is, to all trusts but the silver trust and the Bryan political trust. The republican party, while preventing injurious monopolies in one group, is in a raid on the fruit industry. The Bryan objection to the rights of energy to enjoy the product of its own labor was overruled by the people. If an appeal be taken to 1900 the ruling will be sustained. The cutting off of tall men's heads that short men may wear them might do for a Paris commune, but not for an American democracy. The right to peacefully assemble goods, when the product of one's own land and not an infringement upon a neighbor's opportunity, is a right vindicated by 1896 and which cannot be overturned in 1900.

Another thing settled by the elections is Bryan. It is settled that he shall continue as an itinerant, with more or less success as a book agent, and that William McKinley shall have another term in the white house. This decision will be recorded next year. But it was settled by the fall elections. The American people have not lost their backbone.—Troy Times.

Very Favorable.
Silver Senator Jones, presiding over the coterie of luminaries that has usurped the place of the national democratic executive committee, says: "Two things are certain: Bryan will be renominated and the Chicago platform reaffirmed. At this time everything is favorable for the democrats." Everything favorable, with Kentucky gone republican? Everything favorable, with Ohio lost to the democracy? Everything favorable, with New York clinched in Platt's clasp? Everything favorable, with New Jersey and Connecticut abandoned? Jones is a political Agnaldo, who boasts loudest when he is most badly whipped. With Bryan and the dishonest dollar platform the democrats have no more chance of carrying the next election than the other Filipinos have of conquering the United States. The democratic voters know this, and are ready to support Dewey and Wheeler most enthusiastically. Only the leaders are blind, and their blindness is caused by holding the 40-cent silver dollar so close to their eyes that they cannot see the golden prospect of victory, prosperity, patriotism and honor with hero candidates on the platform of the American flag.—N. Y. Town Topics.

If those democrats in Washington and in the east who are represented as expressing disgust in private because of the possibility of the renomination of Mr. Bryan next year had the courage to speak out and act they could do something. Nobody respects a grumbling skulker.—Indianapolis Journal.

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PREPARING FOR 1900.

The Democratic Programme for the Great Performance Next Year.

The reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896 by the democratic national committee in its session at Chicago was, of course, inevitable. That platform made a new departure for the democratic party, and by linking with it the populists brought to it at the election of 1896 about 1,000,000 more votes than were cast for Grover Cleveland in 1892. Accordingly, unless the Chicago platform is reaffirmed in 1900, a split in that combination and a dangerous cooling of democratic enthusiasm throughout the union are inevitable. The gold sentiment of the party, moreover, has been frightened into silence or has permanently estranged itself from latter-day democracy.

With the Chicago platform, of course, logically will go the renomination of Mr. Bryan, probably without a single opposing delegation in the national convention. Mr. Sulzer guarantees a Bryan delegation from New York, and he takes no risk in doing it. New England also will be solidly for the renomination of the candidate of 1896.

It is evident, however, that an attempt will be made to give paramount importance in the campaign to other issues than sixteen to one merely, though, of course, Bryan's nomination will force that to the front in every intelligent mind. Trusts and "imperialism" are to be these new issues if the plan of the party engineers works. But there can be no trust issue between the two parties; they will not differ on the question; and "imperialism" is a fiction whose working power will be destroyed long before the election. Mere opposition to the expansion of the national power, commerce and domain would harm democracy at any time, and more especially in the year 1900, when all thoughts and aspirations will be turned to the wonderful American development which is to mark the next century. It will be a bad time at which to attempt to set back the clock of American progress.

The democratic party, with Bryan and the Chicago platform on its back, will be forced to appear again as the representative of silver and dishonor and of the rest of the radicalism it put out in 1896. Patriotism and prosperity, national pride and common sense will be against it.

The democratic committee is reported as favoring the holding of its national convention much earlier than that of the republicans, and even a date as early as some time in March is suggested. This would be reversing the usual order, to what valuable end is not conceivable, unless it is expected that the alarm caused to business might lead to arrest the progress of the prosperity which now discourages all democratic hopes. It would act the other way, however, by increasing the determination of the prosperous people to prevent the blight of possible democratic triumph at the election. The sooner the convention meets the sooner it will be made manifest to everybody that the democratic party is fighting against the continuance of a period of national prosperity unexampled in American history.—N. Y. Sun.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Col. Bryan owes it to himself to take a brief nap before starting his 1900 campaign. Washington Star.

Mr. Bryan says he doesn't want office for the money there is in it. This shows, perhaps, his disinclination to try to lower the value of it. Judge.

National issues were fairly tested in Iowa, where there were no factional state issues. The increased republican majority is the true index of the sentiment of the country.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Col. Bryan intends to devote some time to organizing democratic clubs in New England. Possibly it would be a good idea not to leave Nebraska too much away from the influence of his hygienic eye. Washington Star.

The agricultural department has issued a pamphlet titled "The Windmill in Nebraska." Coming so soon after the recent campaign it almost seems as though it must have a personal bearing.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Some of the democrats are urging the name of O. H. P. Belmont for second place on the Bryan ticket. People who may be anxious to know why are respectfully informed that Mr. Belmont has an income of \$750,000 a year.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Milwaukee Sentinel remarks that those prophets who predicted the world would come to an end the other day were too wild in their calculations that the democrats who predicted that Iowa and Ohio would go democratic this year.—Iowa State Register.

The United States now has a billion dollars in gold money. The exact figures in the treasury department for November 1 show \$757,450,989 in gold coin in the treasury or in circulation, and \$129,017,060 in gold bullion in the treasury, the grand total being \$1,014,168,049. All this is strictly in the form of money supply, and does not include ore or bullion in private hands. The rapid increase since 1896 in our gold supply is in queer contrast to the predictions made in 1896. Mr. Algeid, in that year, declared that there was not exceeding \$200,000,000 in the country, and this would soon disappear. Now gold is more plentiful than all our other kinds of money, though not in such general use.—Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

Bryan in a Predicament.

What will William Jennings Bryan do next? The executive committee of the democratic national committee, which met in the city of Chicago a few days ago, virtually shelved his original and pet issue of free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one, and decided that opposition to trusts, anti-imperialism and anti-militarism shall be the predominant issues of the next democratic campaign. It seems to have been the unanimous opinion of the committee that in the face of the complete restoration of prosperity throughout the country, the revival of the calamity howls of 1896 and the proffer of free coinage as a remedy for the pictured evils would be suicidal, and that the only hope of the democracy is in the remote possibility that it might be able to frighten a majority of the people of the United States with the political bugaboo mentioned above.—Albany Journal.

More Science.
"Do you know the scientific reason why leaves turn these gorgeous colors in autumn?"
"Yes; women have to have them to make their parlors look pretty."—Detroit Free Press.

Next Have Him.
"Did you say, madam, that your son was a tutor in college?"
"I did. They don't think any conch party complete unless he does the tooting."—Detroit Free Press.

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Sofisticated Scientist says that a man's mind is a blank when he is asleep.

Grimsbow—Then how do you know when you are awake, Sofistic?—Odd and Ends.



THE WARNING WORLD.

RHUBARB IN CELLARS.

A System of Forcing That Is Said to Produce Wonderful and Profitable Results.

Horticulturist Fred W. Card, of the Rhode Island station, in summing up his experience in forcing rhubarb, expresses a desire to impress upon every one who has a garden with rhubarb in it the fact that he and his family may be enjoying in February and March of next year a more beautiful product than ever grows in the open ground. To do it he will need to transfer a few roots to a dark corner of the cellar after a little fine mellow earth about them, and then simply see that the plants are kept moist.

Whoever owns a garden with no rhubarb in it should see that some is planted there forthwith. A warm cellar will hasten the crop, but a moderately cool one will give a finer product and probably a better yield. The length of time between planting and harvesting varies from less than three weeks to more than two months, depending chiefly upon the temperature. Allowing the roots to freeze in the field will greatly facilitate forcing. Large roots should yield five to ten pounds per plant, and every ten ounces of that yield will make a delicious pie. The color of the cooked plant will be much brighter if it is placed upon the stove in cold water, and it will be sweeter if the sugar is added just before it is eaten.—Cincinnati Tribune.

AMERICAN APPLES.

Those of the So-Called Winter Varieties Sure to Find a Ready Sale in England.

More and more the English market is coming to depend on American apples, by which we mean apples from the United States and Canada. This year the apple crop of England is reported decidedly short, and the buyers there are there are of the fall varieties, and will not at all stand in the way of the sale of winter apples. Added to that, they are reported to be not keeping well. This means that they will be used up by the time winter sets in. Germany, Belgium and Holland have good crops and France has a fair crop. Reports from abroad would seem to indicate that if there is any surplus on the continent that can be shipped to England it will consist mostly of fall and not of winter apples. Americans are not very likely to make large shipments of fall apples, and so our apple trade with Great Britain should not be affected. Unfortunately for our own part in the trade the American apple crop is not so large that we are in a position to fill the English market very fully of good apples. We fear the tendency will be to send forward what is the best fruit, as the best is likely to be kept at home by the high prices. The moral of the situation is that more winter varieties should be planted in this country. There are large areas of hilly land that is good principally for the growing of apples, such as some of the worn-out farms from New York and Pennsylvania eastward. We should have such a large supply of late winter apples that we will always be in shape to hold what foreign markets we may gain.—Farmers' Review.

Roots Exhaust the Soil.

All kinds of root crops are very exhaustive of soil fertility. They are all great users of the available nitrogen that the soil contains, and the turnips also require mineral fertility as well. We once grew a patch of turnips in a field of corn, where, owing to the wet soil, the corn was pulled out by fowls, and it was too late to replant it. The turnips were a good crop, but when we came to harvesting the crop that grew on the field the next year there was such marked inferiority of the crop where the turnip crop had grown that every passer-by noticed it. What the root crop appears to take is the available nitrogen. Wherever it is grown a clover crop should follow as soon as possible, to restore the kind of fertility that the roots have exhausted.—American Cultivator.

Wood ashes about the roots of fruit trees are a good preventive of borers, besides being a good fertilizer.

More Science.
"Do you know the scientific reason why leaves turn these gorgeous colors in autumn?"
"Yes; women have to have them to make their parlors look pretty."—Detroit Free Press.

Next Have Him.
"Did you say, madam, that your son was a tutor in college?"
"I did. They don't think any conch party complete unless he does the tooting."—Detroit Free Press.

No Difference to Him.
Sofisticated Scientist says that a man's mind is a blank when he is asleep.

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ANIMAL LIFE.

It is said that silkworms are very sensitive to the action of light of different colors, and according to experiments recently described by Flammarion before the French academy of science silkworms were kept in boxes covered with glass of different shades. The silkworms all received the same food, but they gave different results as to the quantity of silk and eggs.

Maternal instinct was curiously exhibited the other day by a cat. Some of the officials of the Norfolk county asylum, England, caught a young rabbit, which they gave to the cat, thinking that she would kill and eat it. To their astonishment puss did nothing of the kind; she adopted it and reared it with her own offspring. Both the rabbit and its foster mother seemed to be perfectly happy together.

One white fox in the flesh and in the fur has been discovered in the Essex Union country of England. It was one of a litter of four reared in Norway wood, near Billerica, last spring; and the hounds got onto it recently when cub hunting. Owing to the poor season, however,